CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Sorea

SUBJECT North Korean Treatment of Prisoners
in Manpojin

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

- 1. Hany of the important Republic of Korea figures who were caught or picked proby the North Koreans before September 1950 were confined in Seoul in West Gate and Hapo jails and in a preliminary interrogation office in the third block of Chungjong Avenue. A group of these persons, numbering approximately 4,600, were removed from Seoul and started north under the command of CHI Work (1963), deputy chief of the Detective Office of the Seoul State Security Detachment; CHIANO So-yim (1964), one of his section chiefs; and PAK Konung (1964), a member of the Seoul Detachment who had served on the north-south contration committee. The prisoners were escorted by a company of North Korean soldiers. Because of disturbed conditions en route, some prisoners were shot and others managed to escape, until the remaining, about 3,000 persons, were fastened together in groups of seven or eight. They went north through Tongduchon, Cherwon, Tosan, Sibyon-ni, Singye, Suan, Sangwon, Pyongyang, Sunchon, Kaechon, Huichon, and Kanggye and arrived at Hanpojin on 19 October.
- 2. In Manpojin, most of the prisoners were put into the local ponitentiary, but some of the most important were sent across the Malu River and entrusted to the Manchuria Public Security police.* Some of the prisoners were later moved from Manpojin to a town hayond a hill to the southwest and others were quartered in civilian houses in a village about a mile east of Manpojin. These were all guarded by State Security police. They were not strictly confined and could move about the town under guard, but they received no news and no periodicals.
- 3. Empojin citizens who saw the prisoners stated that in December there were still wearing thin summer clothes. When they fleet exploit to the their citizens all looked ragged and unknept, with vermount the account of the moving. In the detention bouses, they are ration and were permitted to obtain a course by their Couth Polyces can address an international relations and the Communist viewpoint.

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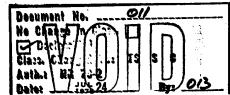
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Next Review Date: 2008





KII: Kyu-sik (全在組)*** and All Chae-hong (全在满),*** moderates.

CHO Man-ku (紅蛇儿)*** and C Hang-cop (黄疸髮)*** of the Horea Independent

KIII ozali-su (全岩水) ***

- 5. It was conjectured that some of the ROK personnel had agreed to cooperate with the North Koreans as propagandists or agents. SONG Ham-hom (\$\frac{1}{2}\),), for example, who was imprisoned in Hampojin, was called away by the guards one day and did not reappear. He was later known to be in Pyongyang and was sold to have been escorted there about 15 December by State Security police.
- 6. In addition to the Koreans, there were about 30 American war prisoners held in Kanpojin for interrogation by the State Security Dureau. These prisoners were usually not well treated until they reached the interrogation center, but there they were slightly better off. They were interrogated generally at night in the State Security of ice in Canpojin. The interrogation team included a Sevietiment advisor, unidentified, and the following Koreans:

KEL Chun-sam (有為之), chief of the State Security Dursau Third Office.

KIII Tong-su (全潤深), deputy chief of the Third Office. ****

- SCHG (). English-language interpreter; age 32; graduate of a college in Seoul; one year at KIM Il-song University in Pyongyang after 1945.
- IM (清), captain in the North Korean army, interpreter; native of Nameron, South Cholla; distant relative of Nova Lyong-hi (漢方表); sent to South Korea by the Decoratic Independence Party before the North Korean invasion in June 1950 in connection with the Patherland Unification Democratic Front and fled back north in Sentember 1950.
- 7. The American and other non-korean war prisoners began to receive indestribution about October 1950. The program of indestribution is based on queries to the prisoners as to what they think are the objectives of the war and for what purpose they think they are making great sacrifices. The North Korean intention is to make the prisoners realize that their struggle is useless and is against the interests of the people. The State Security Pureau believes this approach is effective.
- 4 8. In the indoctrination sessions, negro and white prisoners are kept separate.

 A large number of the negroes, according to State Security Dureau statements, volunteered that they understood the situation without indoctrination and offered to go to the front to fight against white imperialism, some in the army and some as espionage agents. State Security Eureau officials stated that most country had been achieved by the use of "convented" name.

Comment. A hop is all liter.

comment. The following have been previously reported:

All Chae-hong was reported in Manchuria in a camp in

CENTRAL INTELLIDENCE AGENCY

CHO Wan-ku remained in Secul under the Communists and defected to the North in July 1950.

KIM Kyu-sik was reported in a camp in Manchuria it KIM Tong-su was a member of in Secul in summer 1950;

OM Hang-sop defected to the orth Foreans in Secul in July 1950.

Comment. KIM Yak-su (and others) was convicted in the winter or spring of 1950 of part in a Communist conspiracy. He had been arrested in 1919. When the Communists entered Secul in 28 June 1950, KIM Yak-su was in the (Secul) West Gate Penitentiary, and was released by the Communists. He was reported to have been active in their behalf throughout their occupation of Secul.